

200

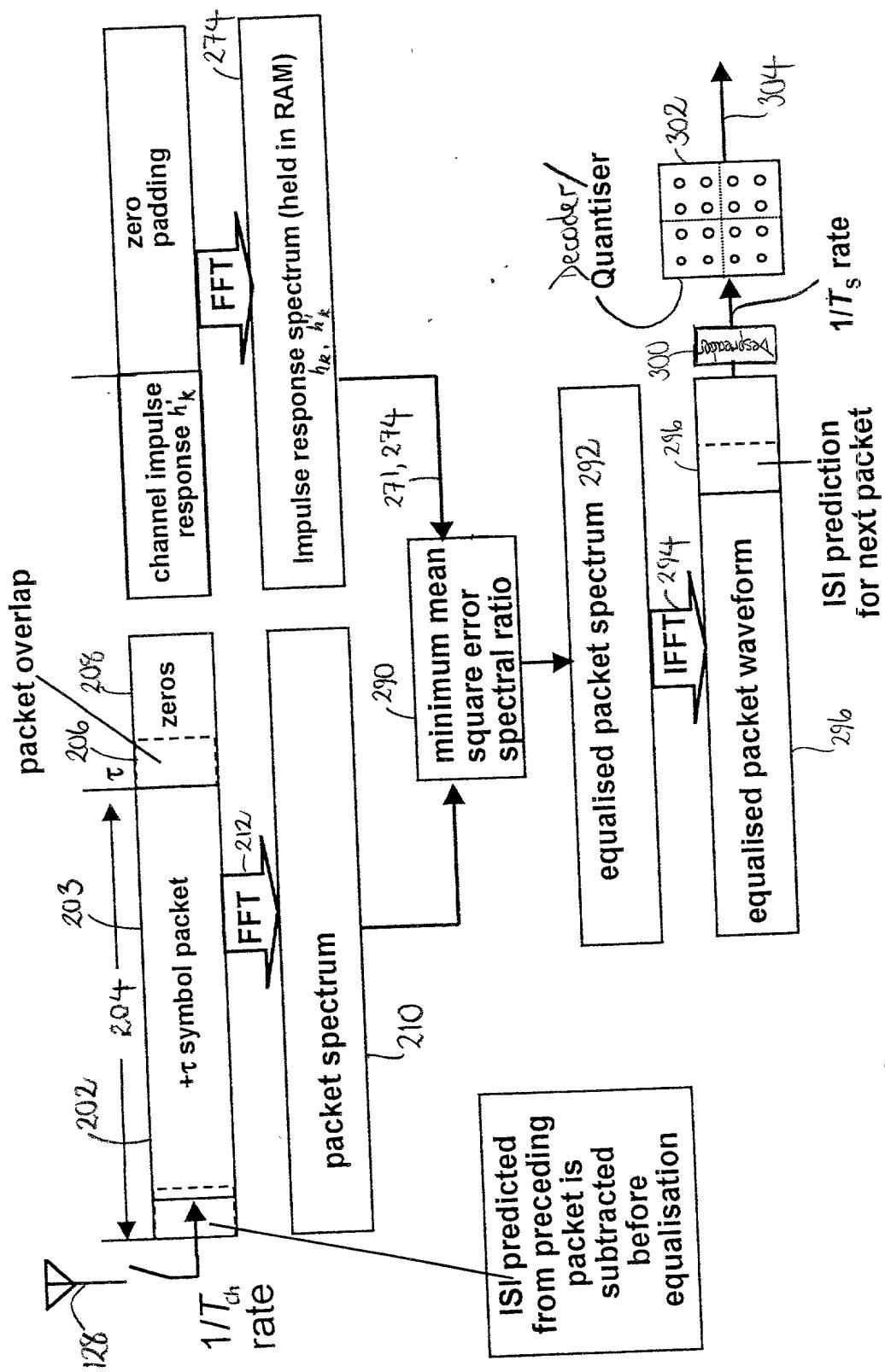


FIG. 2

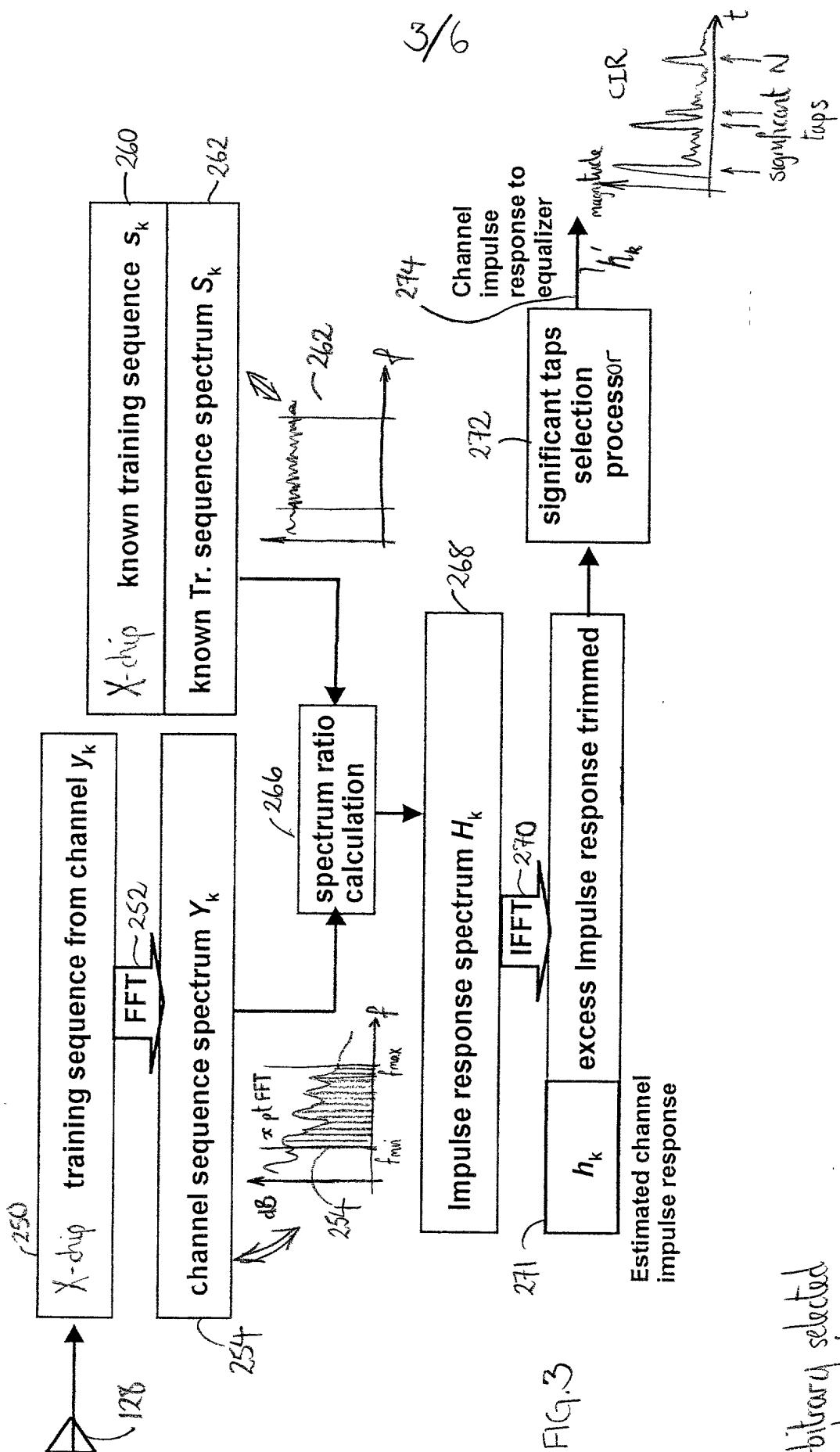
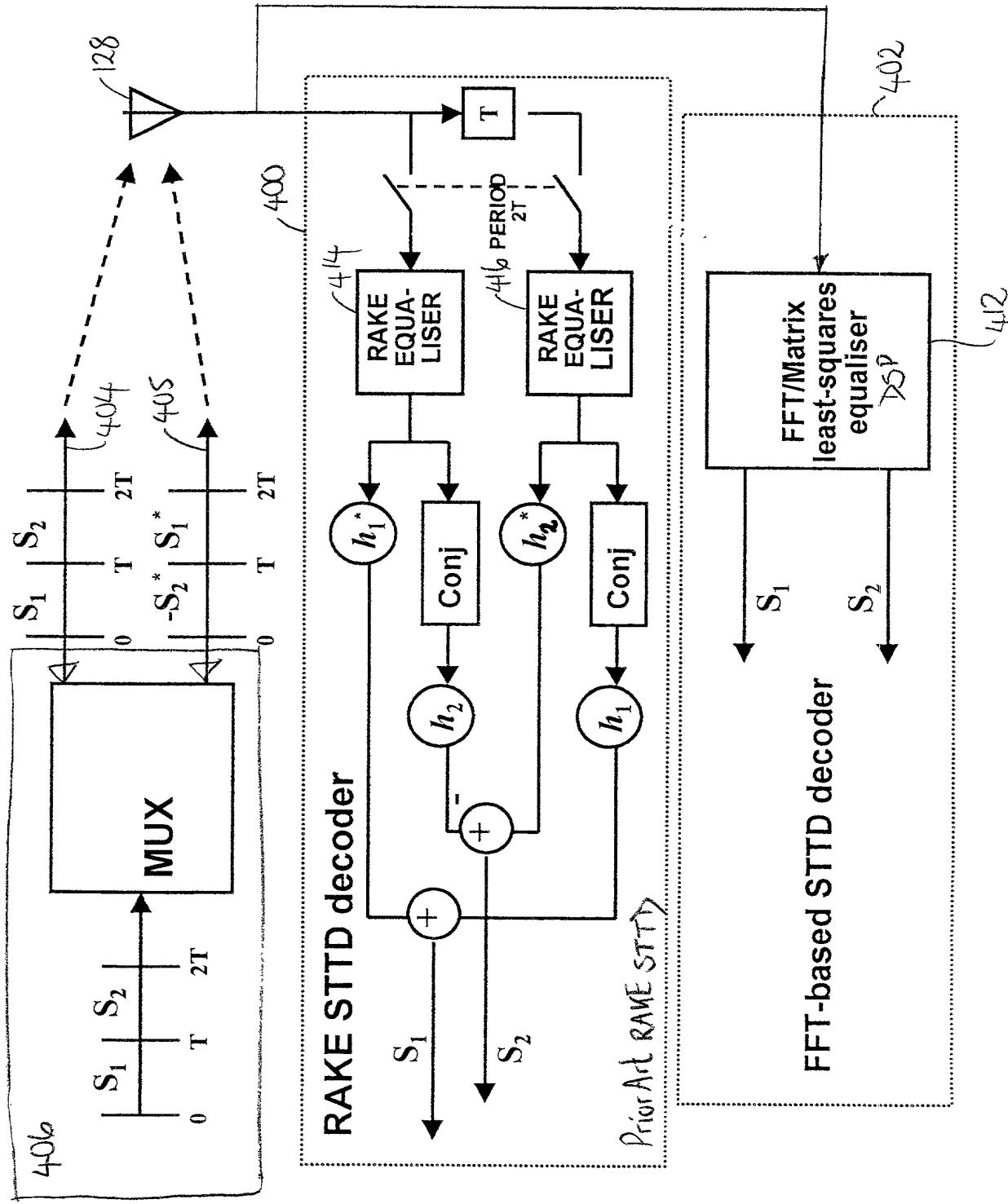


FIG.3

χ = arbitrary number of chips in training sequence set by system standard.



| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| $h_1'(0) + 0$ | $0 - h_2'(0)$ | $-h_1'(0) + 0$ | $0 - h_2'(0)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(1) + h_2'(0)$ | $h_1'(0) - h_2'(1)$ | $-h_1'(1) + h_2'(0)$ | $-h_1'(0) - h_2'(1)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(0) + 0$ | $0 - h_2'(0)$ | $h_1'(0) - 0$ | $0 + h_2'(0)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(1) + h_2'(0)$ | $h_1'(0) - h_2'(1)$ | $h_1'(1) - h_2'(0)$ | $h_1'(0) + h_2'(1)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(2) + h_2'(1)$ | $h_1'(1) - h_2'(2)$ | $-h_1'(2) + h_2'(1)$ | $-h_1'(1) - h_2'(2)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(3) + h_2'(2)$ | $h_1'(2) - h_2'(3)$ | $-h_1'(3) + h_2'(2)$ | $-h_1'(2) - h_2'(3)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(2) + h_2'(1)$ | $h_1'(1) - h_2'(2)$ | $h_1'(2) - h_2'(1)$ | $h_1'(1) + h_2'(2)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(3) + h_2'(2)$ | $h_1'(2) - h_2'(3)$ | $h_1'(3) - h_2'(2)$ | $h_1'(2) + h_2'(3)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(4) + h_2'(3)$ | $h_1'(3) - h_2'(4)$ | $-h_1'(4) + h_2'(3)$ | $-h_1'(3) - h_2'(4)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(5) + h_2'(4)$ | $h_1'(4) - h_2'(5)$ | $-h_1'(5) + h_2'(4)$ | $-h_1'(4) - h_2'(5)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(4) + h_2'(3)$ | $h_1'(3) - h_2'(4)$ | $h_1'(4) - h_2'(3)$ | $h_1'(3) + h_2'(4)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| $h_1'(5) + h_2'(4)$ | $h_1'(4) - h_2'(5)$ | $h_1'(5) - h_2'(4)$ | $h_1'(4) + h_2'(5)$ | $0 \dots$ |
| | | | | |

Fig. 5 Layout of channel impulse responses in \tilde{C}

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600

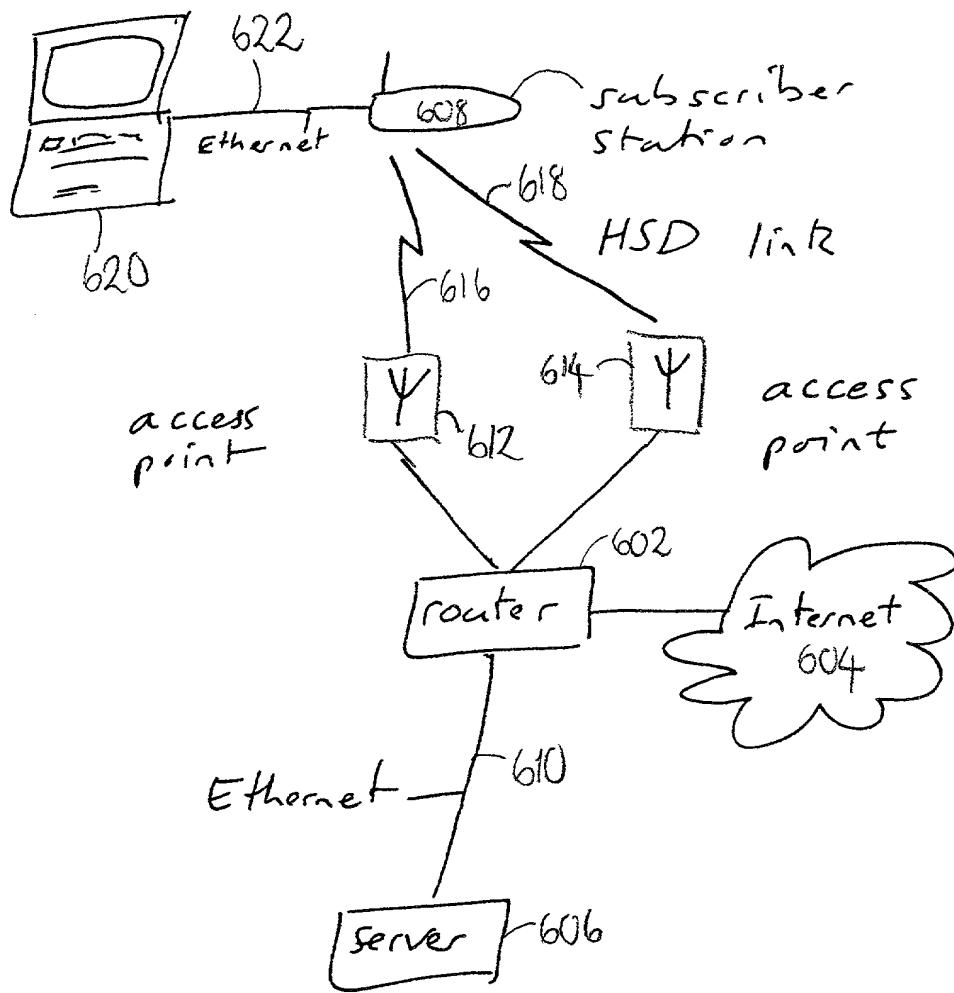


FIG. 6